PETER V. JONES & KEITH C. SIDWELL

AN INDEPENDENT STUDY GUIDE TO

Reading Latin

CONTENTS

Section One
Plautus' Aulularia

INTRODUCTION: *familia Euclionis* (*Text pp. 2–3*)

PREAMBLE

1. The English translation of the whole of Section 1 is word-for-word, in the Latin word-order. Where English uses more words than Latin, hyphens are used, e.g. *amat*, 'he-loves', *serui*, 'of-the-slave'. If the strange word-order makes the English ambiguous, the Latin will solve the problem.
2. Latin does not have a word for 'the' or 'a'.
3. In English, verbs in a question do not take the same form as verbs in a statement. Compare 'you are' and 'are you?' and 'you carry' and 'do you carry?' This is not the case in Latin, which uses exactly the same form of the verb in statements and questions. In this Section we have translated all Latin verbs as statements, e.g. *quid est?* 'What it-is?'
4. Explanations of the translation are given [in square brackets].
5. Latin ***Text*** line numbers are given in the translation thus, [**5**].

NOTES FOR INTRODUCTION

Page 2

If you have read the *General Introduction* (pp. 5–7) of this volume, you will be looking keenly for subjects and objects. You will find

plenty of subjects in this Section, but no objects (objects come in Section 1A). What you will find is the verb 'to be'. This does not control an object but a *complement*.

Consider: 'Euclio is an old man.' 'Euclio' subject, 'is' verb, 'an old man' – what is 'an old man'? 'An old man' *describes* 'Euclio'. 'An old man' is the *complement* to Euclio with the verb 'to be'. 'Euclio' is subject, in the nominative case. 'An old man', the complement, is therefore in the nominative case as well, to show he is the same person as Euclio. 'An old man', as we say, 'agrees' with Euclio.

Rule: the verb 'to be' takes the nominative case before and after (usually the subject before, the complement after, in English).

1   *quis es tu*: *quis* means 'who?', *es* means 'you are' and *tu* means '*you*', very emphatically. Latin adds *tu* only when it wants to emphasise the '*you*'. *es* on its own means 'you are', unemphasised. Compare *ego sum Euclio* and *ego sum Phaedra*, where *ego* '*I*' is very emphatic, '*I* am . . .', with *senex sum* 'I am an old man'.

       senex sum: note that Latin word-order is not the same as English. In particular, the Latin verb often comes late in the sentence compared with English, e.g. *senex sum* 'an-old-man I-am', i.e. 'I am an old man'. *senex* is the complement.

3   *filia Euclionis sum*: observe that *Euclio* becomes *Euclionis* when it means 'of Euclio'. *filia Euclionis* is the complement.

4   *Staphyla sum*: *Staphyla* is the complement.

5   *familia Euclionis*: the complement.

Page 3

1   *pater Phaedrae*: note that *Phaedra* becomes *Phaedrae* when it means 'of Phaedra', cf. *Euclio*, *Euclionis* above.

2   *filia Euclionis*: the complement.

3   *serua Euclionis est*: the subject is 'she', understood, and in-

cluded in, *est. serua* is the complement: thus 'she is the slave-woman of Euclio'.

4   *senex auarus*: complement. Latin says 'an old man greedy', English 'a greedy old man'. In Latin, adjectives often follow their nouns.

5   *cum filia*: in cases like this, sense requires that we translate 'with *his* daughter' rather than 'with the/a daughter'.

     est: when *est* begins a sentence, it usually means 'there is'; cf. l. 7 *sunt* 'there are'.

     et: *et* means 'and' when it joins two things together. Here it means 'too', 'also'.

TRANSLATION OF INTRODUCTION

Introduction: The-household of-Euclio.

Who you-are *you*? *I* I-am Euclio. An-old-man I-am.
Who you-are *you*? *I* I-am Phaedra. The-daughter of-Euclio I-am.
[**4**] Who you-are *you*? Staphyla I-am, the-slave-woman of-Euclio.
Who you-are [pl.]? The-household of-Euclio we-are.

The-play's characters
Euclio: Euclio the-old-man he-is, father of-Phaedra.
Phaedra: Phaedra the-daughter of-Euclio she-is.
Staphyla: the-slave-woman of-Euclio she-is.

Euclio an-old-man he-is. Euclio an-old-man greedy he-is. Euclio in the-house he-lives [**5**] with his-daughter. The-daughter of-Euclio Phaedra she-is. There-is also a-slave-woman in the-house. The slave-woman's name it-is Staphyla.

   Euclio's household in the-house it-lives. There-are in the-household of-Euclio the-head-of-the-family, and Phaedra the-daughter of-Euclio, and Staphyla the-slave-woman. All in the-house they-live.

Now learn the Learning Vocabulary at *GVE* p. 1.

EXERCISES FOR INTRODUCTION

Page 4

Morphology

1   you (s.)* are = *es*; there are = *sunt*; he is = *est*; there is = *est*; you
(pl.)* are = *estis*; they are = *sunt*; it is = *est*; I am = *sum*; she is = *est*.

Note: * (s.) means singular, (pl.) means plural.

2   *sum* = I am, *sumus* = we are; *sunt* = they are, *est* = he is; *estis* = you
(pl.) are, *es* = you (s.) are; *est* = he/she/it is *or* there is, *sunt* = they
are *or* there are; *sumus* = we are, *sum* = I am; *es* = you (s.) are,
estis = you (pl.) are.

Reading

(a)   It's the household.
(b)   The slave-girl is Staphyla.
(c)   For the pot is full of gold.
(d)   The cook is a slave.
(e)   Phaedra is the daughter.
(f)   In the house (there) are Euclio, Phaedra and the slave-girl.
(g)   The old man is a miser.
(h)   Near the river there is a small field.

**English–Latin

(a)   There are, in the household Euclio, Phaedra, [and] Staphyla.
est in familia serua.

(b)   Euclio and Phaedra are in the house.
serua in aedibus est.

(c)   I am Euclio.
es seruus/serua.

(d)   Euclio's daughter is Phaedra.
serua Euclionis Staphyla est.

(e)   Who are you? (s.)
Euclio sum.

(f)   Who are you? (pl.)
Euclio et Phaedra sumus.

I A *(Text pp. 3–6)*

NOTES FOR IA

Page 4

14 *seruus intrat . . . stat et clamat*: 'slave' is the stated subject of the first sentence with a third-person verb *intrat* 'he enters' (i.e. 'the slave enters'). No new subject is introduced in the second sentence. So we can assume the third-person verbs *stat et clamat* have *seruus* as their subject.

15 *seruam uocat*: *serua* indicates the subject of the sentence (the slave-woman is doing something); *seruam*, as here, indicates that the slave-woman is the object of the sentence, i.e. she is not doing anything, but is on the *receiving end* of the verb, 'he calls the slave-woman'. In English, subjects tend to come first in a sentence (here 'he'), then the verb ('calls'), then the object ('slave-woman'). Latin word-order is much more flexible (see *General Introduction* and **GVE 6** pp. 9–11).

16 *te*: 'you', object; *tu* is the subject form.

17 *me*: 'me', object; *ego* is the subject form.

22 *non aperis*: lit. 'not you open', where English says 'you do not open'. Observe that Latin has omitted 'it', referring to the door *ianua*.

31 *Daue*: 'O Davus', the so-called vocative case. See **GVE 9** p. 13.

   otiosi: compare l. 25, *tu . . . otiosus es*. The form *otiosi* refers to more than one person.

Page 5

36 *enim*: 'for', 'because'. This word never comes first in Latin, but always does in English.

45 *plenae*: 'full'. The form *plenae* is plural; compare *plena* l. 42, singular.

coquorum et tibicinarum: the forms meaning '*of* cooks and pipe-girls', cf. the subject forms *coqui, tibicinae* in l. 46.

46   *cuncti*: 'all', masculine, plural. Compare *cuncta* feminine, singular 'the whole', l. 43.

51–52   *nullum . . . nullam*: note that *nullum* is masculine, *nullam* feminine. See *GVE* **14** pp. 22–3. Note that Latin omits 'and' from this list.

56   *coronamque*: *que* attached to the end of a noun is the same as *et* in front of it, i.e. *coronamque = et coronam*. Observe how we indicate this in the translation ('garland/and').

Page 6

67   *saluum . . . saluus*: *saluum* is neuter, *saluus* masculine, cf. **Text** p. 5, ll. 51–2.

TRANSLATION OF 1A

The-play's characters
[**10**] Demaenetus: Demaenetus an-old-man he-is, Euclio's grandfather.
Slave: the-slave's name it-is Davus.
Slave-woman: the-slave-woman's name it-is Pamphila.
Cook and pipe-girl.

(*The-slave onto the-stage he-enters. Before the-door of-Demaenetus he-stands and he-shouts. Why* [**15**] *he-shouts? He-shouts because the-slave-woman he-calls*)

S L A V E
        Hey, Pamphila! *I* Davus you I-call.
S L A V E-W O M A N
        Who me he/she-calls? Who he/she-shouts?
S L.   *I* Davus you I-call.
S L.-W. What it-is? Why me you-call?
        [**20**] (*The-slave to the-door he-approaches, but the-door shut it-is. The-slave therefore the-door he-knocks-at*)
S L.   Hey *you*, slave-woman! *I* the-door I-knock-at, but *you* not you-open: the-door closed it-is.

SL.-W. (*the-door she-opens*) Why you-shout? *I* here and there I-run-about, *you* however [**25**] you-shout. *I* busy I-am, *you* however idle you-are. A-slave not you-are, but a-rascal.

SL. *I* idle not I-am, Pamphila. For today Demaenetus, master my, his-daughter in marriage he-gives: the-marriage-rites of-his-daughter they-are [i.e. it's the marriage].
[**30**] (*Demaenetus, the-master of-the-slave and of-the-slave-woman, onto the-stage he-enters*)

DEMAENETUS

Why you-shout, Davus and Pamphila? Why you-stand [i.e. about, doing nothing]? Why idle you-are? For today the-marriage-rites of-daughter my they-are. Why not into the-house you-enter and the-marriage-rites you-prepare?
(*Into the-house there-enter the-slave and the-slave-woman, and the-marriage-rites they-prepare. Onto the-stage there-enter the-cook* [**35**] *and the-pipe-girl. Demaenetus the-cook and the-pipe-girl he-sees*)

DEM. Hey *you*, who you-are? *I* for/because [first word] you not I-recognise.

COOK AND PIPE-GIRL

The-cook and the-pipe-girl we-are. To the-marriage-rites of-daughter your we-come.

DEM. Why not into house my you-enter and the-marriage-rites you-prepare?
[**40**] (*The-cook and the-pipe-girl into the-house of-Demaenetus they-enter*)
(*Demaenetus a-garland and ointment he-carries. A-pot also he-carries. The-pot of-gold full it-is*)

DEM. Alas! Today the-marriage-rites of-daughter my I-prepare. The-whole household it-hurries. Here and there there-run-about boys and girls, *I* cooks and pipe-girls [**45**] I-call. Now the-house full it-is [lit. 'are' because *aedes* is pl.] of-cooks and of-pipe-girls, and all cooks and pipe-girls thieves they-are. Alas! A-man lost I-am, more-precisely, most-lost of-men. For a-pot I-have of-gold full. Look! The-pot I-carry. (*The-old-man the-pot he-reveals*) Now the-pot under my-clothes I-secrete. For very-much I-am-afraid. Gold [**50**] for/because [first word] gives-off-a-smell; and thieves

gold they–sniff–out. Gold however not it–gives–off–a–smell, if under the–earth it–lies–hidden. If the–gold under the–earth it–lies–hidden, no cook no pipe–girl no thief I–fear. The–pot therefore secretly under the–earth I–secrete. Anyone me he/she–sees?

(*Demaenetus he–looks–around. No–one is–present. Demaenetus therefore no–one he–sees*)

[**55**] Good. Alone I–am. But first to the–Lar I–approach and the–ointment garland/and I–give, and I–pray.

(*To the–Lar he–approaches. The–ointment he–gives and the–garland. Then to–the–Lar he–prays*)

O Lar, guardian of–my household, you I–beg and I–beseech. *I* you always I–garland, always to–you ointment I–give, always sacrifice and [**60**] respect. *You* in–return good Luck you–give. Now to you the–pot of–gold full I–carry. Under my–clothes however the–pot I–secrete. The–household about the–pot it–is–ignorant. But today there–are the–marriage–rites of–my–daughter. Full it–is [lit. 'are'] the–house of–cooks and of–pipe–girls. More–precisely, of–thieves full it–is. The–gold it–gives–off–a–smell. *I* therefore thieves I–fear. O Lar, you I–beg and I–beseech. [**65**] The–pot protect!

(*The–old–man to the–hearth he–approaches. Near the–hearth a–hole there–is. In the–hole the–pot he–secretes*)

Look. Safe the–gold it–is, safe also *I*. Now for/because [first word] *you* the–pot you–have, Lar.

Now learn the Learning Vocabulary at *GVE* p. 7.

EXERCISES FOR 1A

Page 9

Morphology

1   *celo, celas, celat, celamus, celatis, celant; timeo, times, timet, timemus, timetis, timent; porto, portas, portat, portamus, portatis, portant; habeo, habes, habet, habemus, habetis, habent.*

Note: we do not answer the *optional* sections.

2 *clamas* you (s.) shout, *clamatis*; *habent* they have, *habet*; *intrat* he enters, *intrant*; *uoco* I call, *uocamus*; *sumus* we are, *sum*; *portamus* we carry, *porto*; *times* you (s.) fear, *timetis*; *habetis* you (pl.) have, *habes*; *est* he is, *sunt*; *timet* he fears, *timent*; *uocant* they call, *uocat*; *celatis* you (pl.) hide, *celas*; *timemus* we fear, *timeo*; *habeo* I have, *habemus*; *sunt* they are, *est*.

3 you (pl.) have = *habetis*; I do hide = *celo*; we are carrying = *portamus*; they call = *uocant*; you (s.) are afraid of = *times*; she is dwelling = *habitat*; there are = *sunt*; it has = *habet*; there enters = *intrat*; she is = *est*.

Page 13

Exercises

1 *coquus, coquum, coqui, coquo, coquo, coqui, coquos, coquorum, coquis, coquis*; *aula, aulam, aulae, aulae, aula, aulae, aulas, aularum, aulis, aulis*.

Note: we do not answer the *optional* sections.

2 *seruarum* = gen. pl.; *coquo* = dat./abl. sing.; *coronam* = acc. sing.; *seruos* = acc. pl.; *scaenae* = gen./dat. sing. *or* nom. pl.; *filiā* = abl. sing. (NB *filia* = nom. sing.); *coquus* = nom. sing.; *serui* = gen. sing. *or* nom. pl.; *coquum* = acc. sing.; *filiae* = gen./dat. sing. *or* nom. pl.; *scaenas* = acc. pl.; *seruo* = dat./abl. sing.; *coquorum* = gen. pl.; *aula* = nom. sing. (NB *aulā* = abl. sing.); *seruis* = dat./abl. pl.

3(a) I am a slave.   *sumus serui*.
  (b) I carry a pot.   *aulas portamus*.
  (c) They have garlands.   *coronam habet*.
  (d) The slave-girl fears the slave.   *seruae timent seruos*.
  (e) You call the slave-girls.   *seruam uocas*.
  (f) The slave-girls carry the pots.   *serua aulam portat*.
  (g) We hide the pots.   *celo aulam*.
  (h) The cooks hide the slave-girls.   *seruam celat coquus*.
  (i) The household has a garland.   *familiae coronas habent*.
  (j) The slave calls the slave-girl.   *uocant serui seruas*.

If you have made any mistakes, first check the endings of the nouns to see if they are **nominative** (subject) or **accusative** (object).

Page 14

Exercise

onto the stage = *in scaenam* (acc. because movement towards); in the pot = *in aulā* (abl. because position); onto the garlands = *in coronas*; into the pots = *in aulas*; in the household = *in familiā*; towards the slave-woman = *ad seruam*; in the slaves = *in seruis*; towards the daughter = *ad filiam*.

Pages 15–17

Reading exercise

1(a) The slave enters [onto] the stage. He [the slave] carries garlands.
  (b) The cooks are in the house. They [the cooks] call the slave-women.
  (c) A slave-woman is in Euclio's household. She [the slave-woman] is Staphyla.
  (d) Onto the stage enters Demaenetus. He [Demaenetus] has a pot full of gold.
  (e) The cook and the slave-woman are shouting. For they [the cook and the slave-woman] fear the slave.

*2(a) *aulam* (obj.) *seruus* (subj.)
    'The slave -s the pot' (Latin verb -*t*, e.g. *portat*).

  (b) *serua* (subj.) *coronam* (obj.), *aulam* (obj.) *seruus* (subj.)
    'The slave-woman –s the garland, the slave the pot' (-*t*, e.g. *habet*).

  (c) *seruas* (obj.) *serui* (subj.)
    'The slaves – the slave-women' (–*nt*, e.g. *uocant*).

  (d) *familia* (subj.) *coquos* (obj.)
    'The household –s the cooks' (–*t*, e.g. *timet*).

  (e) *Lar* (subj.) *seruos* (obj.)
    'The Lar –s the slaves' (–*t*, e.g. *uocat*).

  (f) *aurum* (subj.?obj.?) *ego* (subj. – therefore *aurum* obj.)
    'I – the gold' (–*o*, e.g. *habeo*).

  (g) *Euclio* (subj.) *familiam* (obj.)
    'Euclio –s the household' (–*t*, e.g. *timet*).

(h)   *aulas* (obj.) *auri-plenas* (obj., with *aulas*) *et coronas* (obj.) *seruae*
      (subj.)
      'The slave-women – the pots full of gold and the garlands' (*-nt*,
      e.g. *portant*).

*3(a) And now the sun (subj.) had stretched out (verb) all the hills
      (obj.),
      And now [= the sun] was dropped (verb) <u>into</u> (prep.) <u>the west-
      ern bay</u>;
      At last he (subj.) rose (verb) and twitched (verb) his mantle blue
      (obj.):
      Tomorrow <u>to</u> (prep.) <u>fresh woods and pastures new</u>.

(b)   Still green [= altar] <u>with</u> (prep.) <u>bays</u> each ancient Altar (subj.)
      stands (verb),
      <u>Above</u> (prep.) <u>the reach of sacrilegious hands</u>;
      [= Altar] Secure <u>from</u> (prep.) <u>Flames</u>, <u>from</u> (prep.) <u>Envy's fiercer
      rage, Destructive War, and all-involving Age</u>.
      See (verb) <u>from</u> (prep.) <u>each clime</u> the learn'd (subj.) their in-
      cense (obj.) bring (verb)!

4   Demaenetus sees the cooks and pipe-girls. They are coming to
      his daughter's wedding. They enter the house of Demaenetus
      and prepare the wedding. Now the house of Demaenetus is full
      of cooks and pipe-girls. But Demaenetus is afraid. For he has a
      pot full of gold. For if the pot full of gold is in Demaenetus'
      house, Demaenetus is very afraid of thieves. Demaenetus hides
      the pot. Now the gold is safe. Now Demaenetus is safe. Now the
      pot is safe. For the Lar has the pot full of gold. Now the pot lies
      hidden near the Lar under the ground. Therefore Demaenetus
      now approaches the Lar and prays. 'O Lar, I, Demaenetus, call on
      you. O protector of my household, I bring to you my pot full of
      gold. My daughter's wedding is today. But I fear thieves. For my
      house is full of thieves. I beg and beseech you, protect* Demae-
      netus's pot full of gold.'

*Here imperative of *seruo*; in another context it could be abl. sing.
of *serua*, 'slave-woman'.

**English–Latin

(a)   The cook carries Demaenetus' pot.
      seruus coronas coquorum habet.

(b)   You are shouting but I am carrying the pots.
      serua timet. ego igitur coquum uoco.

(c)   Why is the stage full of slaves?
      cur aedes plenae sunt coquorum?

(d)   I, the Lar, call you. Why do you fear me?
      ego Phaedra intro. cur aulam celatis?

(e)   If he has gold, Demaenetus is afraid.
      si aulam celant, serui timent.

(f)   It is garlands and pots the slaves are carrying.
      coquum et seruam uocat Demaenetus.

I B   *(Text pp. 6–8)*

NOTES FOR I B

Page 7

76   *Euclio . . . senex*: 'Euclio is not a good old man'. The posi-
      tion of *bonus* is emphatic, cf. 79-80 *filiam habet <u>bonam</u>*.

83   *nullam . . . filia*: 'daughter' is the subject, 'dowry' the
      object.

100   *me miserum*: 'Me unhappy!' 'Misery me!' Exclamations are
      often expressed through the accusative case.

Page 8

111–12 *curas . . . multas*: 'many cares'.

125–6 *plenae . . . aedes*: 'rich men's houses [subject] are full [com-
      plement] of many thieves'.

TRANSLATION OF I B

      (*Euclio on the-stage he-sleeps. While he-sleeps, the-Lar onto the-
      stage he-enters and the-story* [**70**] *he-explains*)

LAR

      Spectators, *I* I-am the-Lar of-the-household. The-god
      I-am of–the-household of-Euclio. Look, Euclio's house.

There–is in the–house of–Euclio treasure great. The–
treasure it–is of–Demaenetus, the–grandfather of–Euclio.
But the–treasure in a–pot it–is and beneath the–earth it–
lies–hidden. *I* for/because [first word] the–pot secretly in
the–house [**75**] I–protect. Euclio about the–treasure he–is–
ignorant. Why the–treasure secretly so–far I–protect? The–
story I–explain. Euclio not good he–is an–old–man, but
greedy and wicked. Euclio therefore not I–love. Besides,
Euclio me not he–looks–after. To–me never he–prays.
Ointment never he–gives, no garlands, no respect. But
Euclio a–daughter he–has [**80**] good. For there–looks–after
me Phaedra, Euclio's daughter, and much respect, much
ointment, many garlands she–gives. Phaedra therefore,
good daughter of–Euclio, very–much I love. But Euclio
poor he–is. No therefore dowry there–has the–daughter.
For the–old–man about the–pot of–his–grandfather he–is–
ignorant. Now however, because Phaedra good she–is,
the–pot of–gold [**85**] full to–Euclio I–give. For Euclio in a–
dream I–visit and the–pot I–reveal. Look, spectators.
(*Euclio he–sleeps. The–Lar the–vision of–his–grandfather onto the–
stage he–leads. Euclio he–is–astonished*)

E U C L I O

I–sleep or I–am–awake? Gods great! The–vision I–see of–
grandfather my, Demaenetus. Hullo, Demaenetus! Alas!
How–much changed [**90**] from that [former self] . . . from
the–dead evidently into the–house he–enters. Look! A–pot
Demaenetus he–carries. Why a–pot you–carry, Demaene-
tus? Look! There–looks–round Demanetus and himself–
with he–mutters. Now to the–altar of–the–Lar he–hurries.
What you–do, Demaenetus? A–hole he–makes and in the–
hole the–pot he–places. Amazing by–Hercules it–is. What
however in the–pot there–is? Gods [**95**] great! The–pot of–
gold full it–is.

D E M A E N E T U S' V I S I O N

Good. Now gold my safe it–is.

E U C. Not I–believe, Demaenetus. No in the–house gold there–
is. The–dream false it–is. Poor *I* I–am and poor I–remain.
    [**100**] Alas, me unhappy. *I* I–am most–done–for of–men.
Poor I–am, but the–gods false dreams they–reveal. Grand-

father my in the-dream I-see. My-grandfather a–pot of-gold full he-carries. The-pot beneath the-earth secretly he-places next-to the-Lar. Not however I-believe. The-dream false it-is. Why the-Lar me not he-cares-for? Why me he-deceives?

[**105**] (*Euclio to the-Lar he-approaches. Suddenly however the-hole he-sees. Euclio quickly much earth from the-hole he-moves. At-length the-pot it-appears*)

E U C. What you-have, O Lar? What under your-feet you-keep? What's-this? A-pot I-see. Clearly the-dream true it-is.

(*Euclio the-pot from the-hole he-moves. Inside he-looks and the-gold he-sees. He-is-amazed*)

[**110**] Hoorah! Yippee! Gold I-possess! Not I-am poor, but rich! But however by-Hercules a–man rich cares always he-has many. Thieves into his-house secretly they-enter. O me unhappy! Now thieves I-fear, because much money I-possess. Alas! How the–Lar me he-annoys. Today for/because [*first word*] to-me much money, many at-the-same-time [**115**] cares he-gives; today therefore most-done-for of-men I-am.

What then? Ha! Good a–plan I-have. Anyone me he/she-sees?

(*Euclio the-gold beneath his-clothes he-secretes and he-looks-around. No-one he-sees. At-length to the-Lar he-approaches*)

To you, Lar, the-pot of-gold full I-carry. *You* the-pot protect and hide!

[**120**] (*Euclio the-pot in the-hole again he-places; then much earth over the-pot he-heaps-up*)

Good. The-gold safe it-is. But worried I-am. Why however worried I-am? Worried I-am because treasure great many cares it-gives, and me greatly it-worries. For into rich men's houses thieves many [**125**] they-enter; full therefore of-thieves many they-are rich men's houses. O me unhappy!

Now learn the Learning Vocabulary at *GVE* p. 19.

Note: it is definitely worthwhile to start keeping your own vocabulary note-book.

Keep a careful note of the stem, genitive singular, declension and gender of nouns; and the conjugation of verbs.

You may care to 'sort' them in columns, nouns by declension, verbs by conjugation, and see the patterns emerging.

EXERCISES FOR IB

Page 22

Exercises

1 *honor, honorem, honoris, honori, honore, honores, honores, honorum, honoribus, honoribus; fur, furem, furis, furi, fure, fures, fures, furum, furibus, furibus.*

Note: we do not answer *optional* exercises.

2 *Euclionis* – gen. sing., *furem* – acc. sing., *aedium* – gen. pl., *honores* – nom. *or* acc. pl., *Lar* – nom. sing., *senum* – gen. pl., *aedīs* – acc. pl. (NB see page 20), *honorem* – acc. sing., *fur* – nom. sing., *Laris* – gen. sing.

3(a) Then the thief sees the old man's treasure.
 deinde thesauros senum fures uident.

 (b) The Lar does not have honour.
 Lares honores non habent.

 (c) Therefore the god does not look after the old man.
 igitur senes di non curant.

 (d) But why are you praying, old men?
 quare tamen supplicas, senex?

 (e) At last the old man has the ointment.
 unguenta senes tandem possident.

 (f) The old man now lives in the house.
 in aedibus senes nunc habitant.

 (g) A thief always likes a pot full of gold.
 fures aulas auri plenas semper amant.

 (h) But a thief does not have respect.
 honores tamen non habent fures.

(i) Why do you not enter [into] the house, old man?
    quare in aedis non intratis, senes?

(j) The old man secretly loves the slave-woman.
    seruas clam amant senes.

Page 24

Exercises

Note: you may care to do Exercise 3 first.

2 Genitive plurals: *honorum* from *honor* 3rd decl. masc.; *furum* from *fur* 3rd decl. masc.; *unguentorum* from *unguentum* 2nd decl. neut.; *senum* from *senex* 3rd decl. masc.

3 Plural nouns: *ingenia* from *ingenium* 2nd decl. neut. – talents; *unguentis* from *unguentum* 2nd decl. neut. – ointments; *somnia* from *somnium* 2nd decl. neut. – dreams; *pericula* from *periculum* 2nd decl. neut. – dangers.

Pages 25–6

Exercises

1 *multas curas*; *multum aurum*; *multi* or *multos fures* (nom. *or* acc. pl.); *multum senem*; *multi honoris*; *multam aedem*; *multorum seruorum*; *multorum senum*; *multas aedis* (acc. pl.); *multae coronae* (gen./dat. sing. *or* nom. pl.).

2

multus	masc. nom. sing.:	*senex, seruus*
multi	masc./neut. gen. sing. *or* masc. nom. pl.:	*Laris, senes, serui*
multis	masc./fem./neut. dat./abl. pl.:	*honoribus, senibus*
multas	fem. acc. pl.:	*aedīs, familias*
multae	fem. gen./dat. sing. *or* nom. pl.:	*seruae, aedi*
multa	fem. nom. sing. *or* neut. nom./acc. pl.:	*unguenta, cura*

3 many slave-girls *multae seruae*; of much respect *multi honoris*; of many garlands *multarum coronarum*; much gold *multum aurum*; many an old man *multum senem*; of many thieves *multorum furum*; many old men *multos senes*.

If you have made any mistakes in the last three exercises, check the **gender** and **declension** of the noun.

4(a)   Many thieves are in the house.
  (b)   Many old men have many cares.
  (c)   Many slave-girls are full of cares.
  (d)   Euclio has much gold [and] many pots full of gold.
  (e)   The old man has many slaves.

5(a)   No power is long-lived.
  (b)   Life is neither a good nor a bad thing.
  (c)   Nobility is the only and unparalleled goodness.
  (d)   Life is long if it is full.
  (e)   Fortune is blind.

Pages 27–9
[Optional exercises *omitted*]

Reading exercises

*1   English and Latin

  (a)   In the long (adj., 'streets') echoing (adj., 'streets') streets the laughing (adj. 'dancers') dancers (subj.) throng (verb).

  (b)   And the long (adj., 'carpets') carpets (subj.) rose (verb) along the gusty (adj., 'floor') floor.

  (c)   I (subj.) bring (verb) you with reverent (adj., 'hands') hands
The books (obj.) of my numberless (adj., 'dreams') dreams.

  (d)   'Tis (verb) no sin (subj.) love's fruit (obj.) to steal
But the sweet (adj., 'theft') theft (obj.) to reveal.

  (e)   His fair (adj., 'Front') large (adj., 'Front') Front (subj.) and Eye (subj.) sublime (adj., 'Eye') declar'd (verb)
Absolute (adj., 'Rule') Rule (obj.).

  (f)   Gazing he (subj.) spoke (verb), and kindling at the view
His (adj., 'arms') eager (adj., 'arms') arms (obj.) around the god–dess threw (verb).
Glad (adj., 'earth') earth (subj.) perceives (verb), and from her bosom pours (verb)
Unbidden (adj., 'herbs') herbs (obj.) and voluntary (adj., 'flowers') flowers (obj.).

2(a)   *clamant* is plural; *serui*, *senex*, *seruae* are all subjects.
The slaves, the old man and the slave girls are shouting.

(b)   *dat* is singular; *multum honorem* is the object, *Phaedra* is the subject.
       Therefore Phaedra gives much respect.

(c)   *possidet* is singular; *Lar* is the subject, *aedīs* is the object.
       Now the Lar possesses the house.

(d)   *amant* is plural; *di* is the subject, *multum honorem* is the object.
       The gods like much respect.

(e)   *dat* is singular; *aurum* is the subject (NB neuter noun), *multas curas*
       is the object.
       Gold gives many worries.

(f)   *habitant* is plural; *serui* is the subject.
       Slaves also live in the house.

(g)   *est* is singular; *aurum* is the subject.
       There is much gold in the pot.

(h)   *timent* is plural; *fures* is subject *or* object, *senes* is subject *or* object,
       multi must be subject.
       Either: However, many thieves fear old men.
       Or (better sense): However, many old men fear thieves.

(i)   *intrant* is plural; *senex* and *seruus* are both subject.
       Why are the old man and the slave entering [onto] the stage?

(j)   *explicat* is singular; *Lar* is the subject, *curas* is the object.
       At last the Lar explains the old man's worries.

3(a)   The old man (obj.) the slave (subj.) (Latin verb *-t*).
 (b)   The house (obj.) the god (subj.) (*–t*).
 (c)   Respects (obj.) the Lar (subj.) (*-t*).
 (d)   The thief (subj.) the gold (obj.) (*–t*).
 (e)   Euclio's (gen.) daughter (obj.) the gods (subj.) (*–nt*).
 (f)   The daughters (subj.) of the old men (gen.) honours (obj.) (*-nt*).
 (g)   The temple (obj.) the god (subj.) (*-t*).
 (h)   Ointments (obj.) the gods (subj.) (*–nt*).
 (i)   The Lar (obj.) Phaedra (subj.), Phaedra (obj.) the Lar (subj.) (*–t*).
 (j)   Slaves (obj.) Phaedra (subj.) and slave women (obj.) (*-t*).

*4(a)   Pots (fem. obj. pl.) for/because (first word) he/she/it has many
       (fem. obj. pl., with 'pots') Euclio (subj.) the old man (subj., de-
       scribing Euclio).
       'For Euclio the old man has many pots.'

(b) The house (fem. obj. pl.) of thieves (gen.) full (fem. obj. pl. – with 'house') many (masc. subj. pl.) they fear old men (masc. subj. pl., goes with 'many').
'Many old men fear a house full of thieves.'

(c) Treasure (obj.) of Euclio (gen.) secretly he/she/it sees the slave-woman (subj.).
'The slave-woman secretly sees the treasure of Euclio.'

(d) No (masc. subj. s.) there/he/she/it is in the house slave (masc. subj. s., goes with 'no').
'There is no slave in the house.'

(e) Phaedra (fem. obj. s.), daughter (fem. obj. s., so refers to Phaedra) of Euclio (gen.) and Staphyla (fem. obj. s.), daughters (fem. subj. pl. *or* of the daughter gen.) of Euclio (gen.) the slave-woman (fem. obj. s., so refers to Staphyla), Lar (subj.) he/she/it loves (s., so *filiae* cannot be pl. 'daughters' subj. but 'of the daughter' gen.).
'The Lar loves Phaedra, daughter of Euclio, and Staphyla, slave-woman of the daughter of Euclio.'

(f) Next Euclio (subj.) the pot (obj.), because thieves (subj.? obj.? pl.) greatly he/she/it fears (therefore 'thieves' must be obj.), he/she/it hides.
'Euclio hides the pot because he greatly fears thieves.'

(g) Me (obj.) therefore Phaedra (subj.) he/she/it loves, Phaedra (obj.) I (subj.).
'Phaedra loves me, I [love] Phaedra.'

(h) For gold (neut. subj? obj.? s.) Euclio (subj., therefore 'gold' probably obj.) much (neut. obj. s. with 'gold'?) he/she/it has, garlands (fem. obj. pl.) many (fem. obj. pl.), much (probably masc./neut. obj. s.) ointment (neut. obj. s., with 'much').
'Euclio has much gold, many garlands, much ointment.'

(i) The old man (subj.) however thieves (prob. obj.), because much (subj.? obj.? masc.? neut? s.) he/she/it has gold (neut. obj. s., surely), greatly he/she/it fears.
'The old man however greatly fears thieves because he has much gold.'

(j) Much (subj.? obj.? masc.? neut.?) slaves (subj. pl.) *or* of the slave (gen. s.) ointment (subj.? obj.? neut., so probably goes with

'much') to the Lar, many (fem. obj. pl.) garlands (fem. obj. pl.)
they carry (so could be 'the slaves carry', or 'they carry much
ointment of the slave' – surely the first).
'The slaves carry much ointment (so obj.) to the Lar [and] many
garlands.'

Reading exercise / Test exercise

From here on, the Latin–English Reading/Test exercises will not
be translated for you. It is, of course, *essential* that you try them.
They encapsulate everything you should have learned. They will
act as a sure check on your progress. The water-wings are off. You
are on your own now.

**English–Latin

(a)   The Lar therefore does not like Euclio, because he does not pay
       him respect.
       di igitur Phaedram, mi fili, curant quod Larem curat.

(b)   The old man, however, has many worries, because he has much
       gold.
       serui autem coronas portant multas, quod honorem dant multum.

(c)   The house of Euclio is full of thieves, because the old man has a pot
       full of gold.
       deorum aedis auri est plena, quod aulas auri plenas dant diuitum filiae.

(d)   I have much perfume, many garlands, [and] much respect.
       tu multam curam, thesaurum multum habes.

(e)   I do not like you, Demaenetus.
       aurum, mi fili, non porto.

(f)   The slaves are shouting, the slave-women are supplicating, and the
       old man is afraid.
       orat filia, clamant senes, timent seruae.

DELICIAE LATINAE: IB

Page 32

Exercise

con-uoco I call together.
in-habito I dwell in.